

A geometric construction of Mathon's perp-system from four lines of $\text{PG}(5, 3)$

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ABSTRACT. We give a new construction of the Mathon perp-system of the five dimensional projective space over the field with three elements, starting from four lines.

1. Introduction

There are certain maximal arcs of $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$, q even, constructed by Denniston [4] for which there is a non-degenerate orthogonal polarity of $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ such that for every point of the maximal arc, its polar line is an exterior line of the arc. Such maximal arcs are called *self-polar* and they give rise to interesting partial geometries with parameters $\text{pg}(q^2 - 1, (q^2 + 1)(q - 1), q - 1)$ (see [2]). If we choose a basis for $\mathbb{GF}(q^2)$ over $\mathbb{GF}(q)$, we can identify the vectors of $\mathbb{GF}(q^2)^3$ with the vectors of $\mathbb{GF}(q)^6$. Thus a maximal arc of $\text{PG}(2, q^2)$ corresponds to an *SPG-regulus of lines* of $\text{PG}(5, q)$, however, the resulting polarity is degenerate¹. The notion of a *perp-system* was introduced by [3] as a particular type of *self-polar* SPG-regulus of a finite projective space, and moreover, one that produces a partial geometry under linear representation. A perp-system \mathcal{P} of a projective space $\text{PG}(d, q)$, with respect to a polarity ρ , is a maximal set of mutually disjoint r -subspaces of $\text{PG}(d, q)$ such that every two not necessarily distinct elements of \mathcal{P} are opposite (with respect to ρ). So in particular, every element of a perp-system is non-singular with respect to ρ . By *maximal* we mean that the cardinality of \mathcal{P} attains the theoretical upper bound of

$$q^{(d-2r-1)/2} \left(q^{(d+1)/2} + 1 \right) / \left(q^{(d-2r-1)/2} + 1 \right)$$

(see [3, Theorem 2.1]). In [3], a particular perp-system \mathcal{M} attributed to Mathon was given as a set of 21 lines of $\text{PG}(5, 3)$ with respect to a symplectic polarity. It turns out that \mathcal{M} is also a perp-system with respect to some elliptic and some hyperbolic polarity, and its full stabiliser in $\text{PGL}(6, 3)$ is S_5 ; a maximal subgroup of $\text{PGSp}(6, 3)$. Mathon's perp-system is the only known perp-system not arising from a maximal arc of $\text{PG}(2, q)$.

In trying to understand the only known perp-system not arising from a maximal arc, the authors found that everything begins with finding a set \mathcal{F}_4 of four curious lines of the projective space $\text{PG}(5, 3)$. Every line of $\text{PG}(5, 3)$ can be represented by a 2×6 matrix of rank 2, and so we can write these four lines so that they look like a frame of a projective plane (i.e., the blow-up of a frame of $\text{PG}(2, 9)$):

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 05B25, 51E12, 51E14.

This work was supported by a Marie Curie Incoming International Fellowship within the 6th European Community Framework Programme, contract number: MIIF1-CT-2006-040360.

¹Note: The case $(P, Q) = (\mathbb{Q}(2n, q^2), \mathbb{Q}(4n, q))$, q even, actually cannot arise in [2, Theorem 4], which is shown explicitly in a paper of Nick Gill [5, Corollary 2.5].

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} \ell_1 & (I & O & O) \\ \ell_2 & (O & I & O) \\ \ell_3 & (O & O & I) \\ \ell_4 & (I & I & I) \end{array}$$

TABLE 1. The set \mathcal{F}_4 of four lines of $\text{PG}(5, 3)$. The matrices I and O denote the 2-dimensional identity and zero matrices respectively over $\mathbb{GF}(3)$.

In this note we give a geometric construction of Mathon's perp-system, starting from the set of lines \mathcal{F}_4 above. Via this construction, we also show that Mathon's perp-system is related to the generalised quadrangle $\text{W}(2)$. We should also note that Mathon's perp-system provides insight into the embedding of A_5 as a maximal subgroup of $\text{PSp}(6, 3)$. As far as the authors are aware, the only *raison d'être* for this embedding comes from the character table of $\text{SL}(2, 5)$. The faithful absolutely irreducible ordinary character of $\text{SL}(2, 5)$ of degree 6 has zero 3-defect and is rational, hence it is absolutely irreducible over $\mathbb{GF}(3)$. The Frobenius-Schur indicator of this character is -1 , hence both the ordinary representation and its representation over $\mathbb{GF}(3)$ admit a symplectic form, which we can see from the Brauer character table below (in mod 3):

	ind	1a	2a	4a	5a	10a	5b	10b
φ_1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
φ_2	+	3	3	-1	A	A	A^*	A^*
φ_3	+	3	3	-1	A^*	A^*	A	A
φ_4	+	4	4	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
φ_5	-	2	-2	0	$-A$	A	$-A^*$	A^*
φ_6	-	2	-2	0	$-A^*$	A^*	$-A$	A
φ_7	-	6	-6	0	1	-1	1	-1

TABLE 2. The Brauer character table for $\text{SL}(2, 5)$ modulo $\mathbb{GF}(3)$ (see [6]). Note: $A = -\omega - \omega^4$, where ω is a primitive fifth root of unity, and A^* is the Galois conjugate of A .

2. A Construction of Mathon's Perp-System

A *partial geometry* $\text{pg}(s, t, \alpha)$ is a partial linear space such that every line contains $s + 1$ points, every point is incident with $t + 1$ lines and for a point P and line ℓ which are not incident, there are α points on ℓ collinear with P . We have already spoken fleetingly of partial geometries in the introduction where we mentioned that maximal arcs and perp-systems give rise to partial geometries. In turn, a partial geometry gives rise to a strongly regular graph

$$\text{srg}((s + 1)(st + \alpha)/\alpha, s(t + 1), s - 1 + t(\alpha - 1), \alpha(t + 1)),$$

and up to duality, we only know of about eight constructions of partial geometries (see [2, 4.1]). For $\alpha = 2$, the only known partial geometries are sporadic: the Van Lint-Schrijver, Haemers and Mathon partial geometries, the latter arising from Mathon's perp-system \mathcal{M} .

From [3], it is known that \mathcal{M} consists of 21 lines of $\text{PG}(5, 3)$ forming a partial line-spread. The complement of \mathcal{M} contains precisely 21 solids mutually intersecting in lines, and there are exactly three solids through any point in this complement. They showed by an exhaustive computer search, that up to projectivity, there was only one such configuration of solids. This was enough for Cristina Tonesi [9] to ascertain that if a partial geometry with $\alpha = 2$ is a linear representation of a perp-system, then it is equivalent to the partial geometry arising from the Mathon perp-system. We will now develop a construction of Mathon's perp-system from the four lines \mathcal{F}_4 . Let X be the following skew-symmetric matrix over $\mathbb{GF}(3)$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lemma 2.1. *Let $W(M)$ be a symplectic space $W(5, 3)$ defined by a Gram matrix M . Then \mathcal{F}_4 is a partial perp-system with respect to $W(M)$ if and only if M is of the form*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm X & A & B \\ -A^T & \pm X & C \\ -B^T & -C^T & \pm X \end{pmatrix}$$

for invertible matrices A, B, C satisfying:

- (i) the sum of the blocks of M is nonzero;
- (ii) $A + B - X$, $B + C - X$ and $C + A - X$ are invertible.

PROOF. That ℓ_1, ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 are self-opposite implies that the three diagonal blocks of M are each equal to $\pm X$. Now consider ℓ_4 . Note that $(III) M (III)^T$ is the sum of all the blocks of M , and we require this to be nonzero. So we know that M is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm X & A & B \\ -A^T & \pm X & C \\ -B^T & -C^T & \pm X \end{pmatrix}$$

for some matrices A, B, C . For ℓ_1, ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 to be opposite to one another, we need that A, B, C are each invertible. Condition (ii) follows from requiring that ℓ_1, ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 are opposite to ℓ_4 . \square

2.1. From Four to Five. Let $W(M)$ be the symplectic space defined by the Gram matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & X & X \\ X & O & X \\ X & X & O \end{pmatrix}$$

and let \perp denote the corresponding polarity. If \mathcal{K} is a set of subspaces of a projective space, we will use the notation $\langle \frac{\mathcal{K}}{2} \rangle$ to denote the spans of all distinct pairs of elements of \mathcal{K} .

Lemma 2.2. *Let \mathcal{L} be the set of lines of $W(M)$ which are disjoint from each element of $\langle \frac{\mathcal{F}_4}{2} \rangle$, and which for each $\ell \in \mathcal{F}_4$ meets ℓ^\perp in a point. The set \mathcal{L} has 24 lines, and they can each be represented by a matrix of the form*

$$(I \quad R \quad S)$$

where $R, S, R - I$ and $S - I$ are invertible, and $R + S, R + I, S + I$ have rank 1. Moreover, the element-wise stabiliser H of \mathcal{F}_4 in $GL(6, 3)$ is the set of all diagonal matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & O & O \\ O & E & O \\ O & O & E \end{pmatrix}$$

where $E \in GL(2, 3)$. The quotient by the scalars yields a group isomorphic to S_4 , and this group acts transitively (under the induced projective action), and hence regularly, on the set of 24 elements of \mathcal{L} .

PROOF. Consider an element ℓ of \mathcal{L} and represent it as a 2×6 matrix over $\mathbb{GF}(3)$, split into three 2×2 blocks:

$$\ell : (Q \ R \ S)$$

Since ℓ is disjoint from the solid represented by $\begin{pmatrix} I & O & O \\ O & I & O \end{pmatrix}$, it follows that S is invertible. Similarly, Q and R are invertible. Since ℓ is disjoint from the solid represented by $\begin{pmatrix} I & O & O \\ I & I & I \end{pmatrix}$, it follows that $S - R$ has rank 2. Similarly, $R - Q$ and $Q - S$ are invertible. Now ℓ_1^\perp has matrix $\begin{pmatrix} I & O & O \\ O & I & -I \end{pmatrix}$ and so $R + S$ has rank 1. Similarly, the matrices $Q + R$ and $S + Q$ have rank 1. Now we look at ℓ_4^\perp , which has matrix $\begin{pmatrix} I & O & -I \\ O & I & -I \end{pmatrix}$, and we see that $Q + R + S$ has rank 1. Now ℓ must be totally isotropic, which is equivalent to

$$RXQ + SXQ + QXR + SXR + QXS + RXS = 0.$$

Without loss of generality, we may suppose that Q is the identity matrix. Hence

- (i) $R - I$ and $S - I$ are invertible;
- (ii) $R + S, R + I, S + I$, and $R + S + I$ have rank 1;

$$(iii) \quad RS + SX + XR + SXR + XS + RXS = 0.$$

There are eight matrices Y of $\mathrm{GL}(2, 3)$ such that $Y - I$ is invertible and $Y + I$ has rank 1, and they are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For each matrix Y above, there are exactly three of the eight matrices which when added to Y produce a matrix of rank 1. So we have 24 pairs (R, S) which satisfy the first two conditions above. Moreover, one can check that the third condition is satisfied.

It is not difficult to see that the eight matrices underlying the set \mathcal{L} in fact form a conjugacy class of $\mathrm{GL}(2, 3)$. Now suppose $E \in \mathrm{GL}(2, 3)$ and consider an element (IRS) of \mathcal{L} . The image of (IRS) under right multiplication by the element of H arising from E is (E, RE, SE) . Now observe that if we were to normalise this 2×6 matrix by elementary matrices so that we generate the same line, we would need to apply the elementary matrices to the left of this matrix. So (E, RE, SE) represents the same line as $(I, E^{-1}RE, E^{-1}SE)$. Therefore \mathcal{L} is H -invariant (under the induced projective action). Clearly this action is also transitive as the eight matrices underlying the set \mathcal{L} form a conjugacy class of $\mathrm{GL}(2, 3)$. \square

Construction 2.3. Let \mathcal{F}_5 be the set \mathcal{F}_4 augmented by one of the lines (IRS) of \mathcal{L} .

Lemma 2.4. *The setwise stabiliser of \mathcal{F}_5 in $\mathrm{PGL}(6, 3)$ is isomorphic to S_5 , and this group stabilises the symplectic forms defined by the Gram matrices*

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & A & B \\ -A^T & O & C \\ -B^T & -C^T & O \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A + B + C$ and $AR^T + BS^T + RCS^T$ are both symmetric matrices.

PROOF. It is not difficult to show that the five lines determine the shape of the matrix above. That is, any skew-symmetric matrix M for which $\ell M \ell^T = 0$ for all of our five lines ℓ , must be of the form stated. For example, that (III) is totally isotropic with respect to the symplectic form defined by a skew-symmetric matrix of the form above, implies that $A + B + C$ is symmetric.

So now we just show that the stabiliser G of \mathcal{F}_5 is isomorphic to S_5 . Recall from Lemma 2.2 that the element-wise stabiliser H of \mathcal{F}_4 in $\mathrm{GL}(6, 3)$ is the set of all matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & O & O \\ O & E & O \\ O & O & E \end{pmatrix}$$

where $E \in \mathrm{GL}(2, 3)$, and the quotient by the scalars yields a group isomorphic to S_4 acting regularly on \mathcal{L} . So the action of G on \mathcal{F}_5 is faithful and hence we know that G is embedded in S_5 . By the transitivity of H on \mathcal{L} , we may chose our favourite representative for (IRS) :

$$R := \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now let

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & C_0 \\ O & C_0 & O \\ C_0 & O & O \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $C_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Then it can be easily checked that C and D satisfy the relations

$$C^2 = 1, \quad D^8 = 1, \quad [C, D^4] = 1, \quad (CD)^5 = 1, \quad [C, D]^3 = 1$$

and hence $\langle C, D \rangle \cong \mathrm{SL}(2, 5) : 2$ (see [1]). Moreover, $\langle C, D \rangle$ stabilises \mathcal{F}_5 , and since this group must be maximal within the stabiliser of a symplectic form, G is the projective image of $\langle C, D \rangle$. \square

2.2. From Five to Six. Most of us are familiar with the isomorphism of S_5 with $\text{PGL}(2, 5)$ which gives rise to two 5-transitive actions of S_5 : on five and six points respectively. To obtain the action on six points directly from the action on five points, one simply notices that S_5 has six subgroups of order 5 which are permuted naturally under the conjugation action of S_5 ; thus producing the multiply transitive action on 6 elements. Likewise, the stabiliser S_5 of \mathcal{F}_5 determines a special set of six lines from \mathcal{L} . The total number of lines of $\text{PG}(6, 3)$ is 11011, which you will notice is congruent to 1 modulo 5. Hence a 5-cycle has a unique fixed line. The six lines \mathcal{F}_6 we want are precisely those lines of $\text{PG}(5, 3)$ which are fixed by some 5-cycle in S_5 .

Construction 2.5. Let \mathcal{F}_6 be those lines of $\text{PG}(5, 3)$ which are fixed by some 5-cycle in S_5 .

Lemma 2.6. *The lines \mathcal{F}_6 form a partial perp-system of $W(M)$ where M is a matrix of the form*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{O} & A & B \\ -A^T & \text{O} & C \\ -B^T & -C^T & \text{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A + B + C$ and $AR^T + BS^T + RCS^T$ are both symmetric matrices.

PROOF. By Lemma 2.2, we may chose our favourite representative for (IRS) , since any other choice will result in a set of lines projectively equivalent to our choice for \mathcal{F}_5 . So let $R := \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $S := \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Recall from Lemma 2.4 that the stabiliser of \mathcal{F}_5 as a group of matrices is $\text{SL}(2, 5) : 2$ and is generated by C and D from the proof of Lemma 2.4. The six five cycles we want in $\langle C, D \rangle$ are:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} CD = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 2 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2 & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} & DC = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & D^{-1}CD^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdot \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2 & \cdot & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline D^2CD^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & 2 & 2 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & 1 & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & \cdot \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} & CD^{-1}CD^2C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & CD^2CD^{-1}C = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

(Note: the periods above denote zero entries.)

We simply take the eigenspaces of these matrices (over $\mathbb{GF}(3)$) and find that the unique fixed lines are accordingly

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & \cdot & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & \cdot & 2 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 2 & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 2 & 2 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & 2 & 2 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & 2 & 2 & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

If we let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

be the block matrices for the Gram matrix M , then we see that these six lines are non-degenerate with respect to the symplectic form defined by M , and moreover, they are pairwise opposite. \square

2.3. From Six to Fifteen. Recall that Mathon's perp-system contains 21 elements, which we can view as the sum of 6 and 15. The relationship between 15 and 6 is simple; 15 is $\binom{6}{2}$.

Lemma 2.7. *Consider the symplectic space $W(M)$ defined by a Gram matrix M of the form*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{O} & A & B \\ -A^T & \text{O} & C \\ -B^T & -C^T & \text{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A + B + C$ and $AR^T + BS^T + RCS^T$ are both symmetric matrices. Then for every α in $\langle \mathcal{F}_2^6 \rangle$, there is a unique line ℓ_α contained in α with the following properties:

- (i) ℓ_α is opposite to all elements of \mathcal{F}_6 ;
- (ii) ℓ_α is disjoint from α' for all pairs $\alpha' \in \langle \mathcal{F}_2^6 \rangle$ different to α .

PROOF. As in the proof of Lemma 2.4, we may use the transitivity of H in Lemma 2.2 to concentrate on a particular choice of element (IRS) of \mathcal{L} for our set \mathcal{F}_5 , and hence for our set \mathcal{F}_6 :

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

It turns out, after some tedious calculation, that we get the following set of fifteen lines, one ℓ_α for each $\alpha \in \langle \mathcal{F}_2^6 \rangle$:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \cdot & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdot & 2 & 2 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

The Gram matrix M is, in this case,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2 & \cdot & 2 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}.$$

□

Therefore, we arrive at the construction of Mathon's perp-system starting from our original set of four lines \mathcal{F}_4 .

Construction 2.8 (Mathon's perp-system). Let \mathcal{M} be \mathcal{F}_6 together with the set of all fifteen lines ℓ_α defined in Lemma 2.7.

2.4. Conversely... We revised before that to derive the action of S_5 on six points given its action on five points, we simply consider the action of S_5 on its 5-cycles. To invert this procedure, we take blocks of imprimitivity consisting of triples on the 15 pairs of elements from $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, and act naturally on these five sets of triples. (In fact, these triples are known as *synthemes*, which we will see in the following section). So we take triples of pairs of lines from \mathcal{F}_6 , and we get the set \mathcal{F}_5 back again by taking for each triple T , the intersection of the spans of the pairs in T .

3. The generalised quadrangle $W(2)$

The smallest thick generalised quadrangle is $W(2)$ and it has 15 points and 15 lines. The most common construction of this generalised quadrangle is to take a symplectic form on $V := \mathbb{GF}(2)^4$, for example $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1y_4 + x_4y_1 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_2$, and then consider the two-dimensional subspaces of V for which this form vanishes. These two-spaces together with all of the nonzero vectors of V form the unique generalised quadrangle of order 2 (up to isomorphism). The oldest construction of $W(2)$ is due to Sylvester (see [7, Section 6]). Consider the six element set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. A *duad* is an unordered pair of distinct elements from this set and a *syntheme* is a set of three duads which are mutually disjoint. One obtains a generalised quadrangle of order 2 by letting the duads be the points, synthemes as the lines and natural inclusion for incidence. It can be easily shown that Sylvester's duad-syntheme geometry is a generalised quadrangle of order 2.

We will use Mathon's perp-system to construct $W(2)$. Let $\langle \mathcal{F}_6 \rangle$ be the set of 15 solids spanned by two elements of \mathcal{F}_6 , and let \perp denote the symplectic polarity for which our 21 lines are a perp-system.

Construction 3.1 (Generalised Quadrangle of Order 2).

Let \mathcal{F}_{15} be the fifteen lines induced by \mathcal{F}_6 (see Lemma 2.7), and let \mathcal{F}_{10} be the set of all lines of the form $\langle \ell, m \rangle^\perp$ where ℓ, m are different elements of \mathcal{F}_5 . Define the following incidence structure of points and lines:

- Points:** the elements of \mathcal{F}_{15}
Lines (i): the elements of \mathcal{F}_5
Lines (ii): the elements of \mathcal{F}_{10}
Incidence Let P be a point. A line ℓ of type (i) is incident with P if and only if $P \cap \ell^\perp = \emptyset$. A line ℓ of type (ii) is incident with P if and only if $P \subseteq \ell^\perp$.

Theorem 3.2. *The incidence structure defined above is isomorphic to the generalised quadrangle $W(2)$.*

PROOF. We can verify this result by computer, but we outline below a sketch of a proof which does not rely on the computer. To do this, we show that the geometry of Construction 3.1 is isomorphic to Sylvester's syntheme-duad geometry. Recall that each line of \mathcal{F}_{15} is uniquely determined by a pair of elements of \mathcal{F}_6 . If we label the elements of \mathcal{F}_6 as $\{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_6\}$, then let f be the bijection

$$m_{ij} \mapsto \{i, j\}$$

from \mathcal{F}_{15} onto the set of duads, where m_{ij} is the unique element of \mathcal{F}_{15} contained in $\langle m_i, m_j \rangle$. We also define now a bijection on the lines of the geometries. Recall that we can recover the action of S_5 on five elements by taking a block-system of triples on the duads, and acting naturally on these five sets of triples. In other words, we can find five syntheses which are mutually disjoint. Such a set of syntheses is called a *spread* which is the geometric term for a partition of the points into lines. Now the permutation group induced by the stabiliser of \mathcal{F}_6 admits a block system of five syntheses on the indices of $\{m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6\}$, and hence we have a certain set \mathcal{S} of five syntheses. Label the five elements of \mathcal{S} by s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5 . Now for each pair of syntheses s_a, s_b from \mathcal{S} , it is not difficult to see that there is a unique syntheme s_{ab} not in \mathcal{S} which is disjoint from s_a and s_b . So now we have a way to identify the two types of line sets of Construction 3.1. Label the elements of \mathcal{F}_5 by $\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3, \ell_4, \ell_5$. Define a map g from syntheses to the lines of Construction 3.1 by assigning $g(s_a)$ to ℓ_a and by also assigning $g(s_{ab})$ to ℓ_{ab} where $\ell_{ab} = \langle \ell_a, \ell_b \rangle^\perp$.

The next observation to make is that

$$\ell_a = \bigcap_{\{u,v\} \subset s_a} \langle m_u, m_v \rangle$$

for all $a \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. We now proceed to show that incidence is preserved through the maps f and g . Here is an outline of the two cases we need to consider:

	Geometry of Construction 3.1	Sylvester's Geometry
Points	\mathcal{F}_{15}, m_{ij}	Duads $\{i, j\}$
Lines (i)	\mathcal{F}_5, ℓ_a	Spread of syntheses, s_a
Lines (ii)	$\mathcal{F}_{10}, \ell_{ab}$	Other syntheses, s_{ab}
Incidence (I)	$m_{ij} \cap \ell_a^\perp = \emptyset$	$\{i, j\} \subseteq s_a$
Incidence (II)	$m_{ij} \subseteq \langle \ell_a, \ell_b \rangle$	$\{i, j\} \subseteq s_{ab}$

In the first case, note that for $a \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, we have $\ell_a^\perp = \langle m_u^\perp \cap m_v^\perp : \{u, v\} \subset s_a \rangle$. Hence we see that the first row of incidence relations correspond as

$$m_{ij} \cap \langle m_u^\perp \cap m_v^\perp : \{u, v\} \subset s_a \rangle = \emptyset \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \{i, j\} \subset s_a.$$

Similarly, the second row of incidence relations follow once one has observed that

$$m_{ij} \subseteq \langle \ell_a, \ell_b \rangle \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \{i, j\} \subset s_{ab}.$$

We leave the remaining details of this proof to the reader. \square

Remark 3.3.

- (i) Using the Sylvester's model of $W(2)$, one can also construct (see [7, Section 6]) the unique generalised quadrangle on 27 points and 45 lines.
- (ii) An affine embedding of $W(2)$ into $AG(3, 3)$ is known [8]. We have not been able to establish a connection between this construction and ours, although they have the underlying field in common.

4. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Rudi Mathon, Colva Roney-Dougal and Jürgen Müller for various discussions related to this work.

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